The People's Korea

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DPRK President: Future of N-S Contacts Up to Seoul

President Kim Il Sung, emphasizing his appreciation of the on-going inter-Korean negotiations, said, "The prospects of the dialogues between the north and the south depend on the attitude and posture the south Korean side takes towards the dialogues."

Putting a stress on the importance of joint efforts of the negotiations from both sides in any N-S contacts, Mr. Kim said, "However, there is a fundamental difference in . . . . attitudes and postures of our side and the south Korean side."

These remarks were made by the President in an interveve on October 3 in reply to questions raised by the editor-in-chief of Komunist, the organ of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

(See the full text of the interview on pages 2, 3 & 7)

He described the attitude of the delegates from Pyongyang to the past dialogues as proceeding from the stance of ending "national division" and reunifying "our country into one Korea by all possible means" and representing "the unanimous desire of all the Korean people," while characterizing the southerners' as keeping "our nation divided for ever so as to make 'two Koreas' " accoding to "the desire of the U.S. which is trying to turn south Korea into its permanent colony."

While warning that it may be hard to reach an agreement in the N-S contacts and the talks may drag on unless the southern side changes its wrong attitude, President Kim expressed the hope in the interview that the south side will sit at a table "with a sincere attitude from the stand point of national independence."

However, at the same time, he stated, "Nevertheless, we are optimistic regarding the prospects of the reunification of our country."

President Kim Il Sung received the delegation of the Yugoslav paper Komunist on October 4. He had an interview, earlier, on October 3, with the paper's editor-in-chief. (KCNA Radiophoto)

He cited the following as reasons why he is optimistic: 1) all the Korean people comprising overseas and south Koreans have a unanimous desire for peaceful reunification and 2) the world's justice- and peace-loving people support it.

In the interview with Komunist, the DPRK's top leader touched upon the Juche idea, the non-aligned movement, the DPRK's foreign policy, international working-class and communist movements and DPRK-Yugoslavia relations.

In an answer to the question of non-aligned movement, Mr. Kim Il Sung first evaluated the foreign minister conference of non-aligned states held in Luanda on September 4-8, saying, "This conference rejected the pressure of the imperialists who try to deviate the non-aligned movement from its original aim, reaffirmed its fundamental principles and objective. . . ."

Mr. Kim, defining movement's top-priority duty as preventing a new world war and defending world's peace, called upon the member states to further strengthen unity with all the peace-loving forces to check increasing armaments, to completely abolish nuclear weapons and to create nuclear-free zones in many parts of the world.

He also called for positive measures to effect all-round cooperation and exchange in agriculture and many other fields, developing South-South cooperation in order to establish a new international economic order.

Captured S. Korean Boat Leaves North Korea with Thanks

The official Korean Central News Agency, on October 18, released a report on a south Korean boat which was sent back to south Korea with its crewmen aboard generously without any punishment in spite of its illegal intrusion deep into the north Korean territorial waters.

All the crewmen who were captured aboard when it violated the agreement on October 6, left Nampo Port for south Korea at 10:30 a.m. on the morning of October 18 aboard their fishing boat, expressing thanks for leniently pardoning them and according warm hospitality to them.

Follows the full text of the KCNA report:

A patrol craft of the Navy of the Korean People's Army on October 6, 1985, apprehended an unidenified boat when it illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side on the West Sea up to 12 miles north of the extension of the Demarcation Line 38 degrees 12 minutes north latitude and 123 degrees 57 minutes east longitude.

It has been ascertained through investigation by the competent organ that the boat is "Keyong No.2" belonging to the Pusan Keyong Fisheries, south Korea, and its crewmen are people from that place.

The crewmen of the boat frankly admitted and apologized for their offence in illegally hauling fish by intruding deep into our side's territorial waters and entreated the competent organ of the DPRK for leniency.

Despite the illegal intrusion of the south Korean crewmen into our side's territorial waters, we have decided not to punish them, but to leniently pardon them, out of warm compatriotism and humanitarian stand.

While staying in the northern half of the country, the south Korean crewmen were accorded compatriotic hospitality by our people.

The crewmen of the "Keyong No.2" feel heartfelt gratitude for our compatriotic hospitality and step.

Proceeding from the noble desire and warm compatriotism for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest national desire, at the earliest date possible through joint efforts of all the fellow countrymen in the north and the south on the principle of great national unity, we will send back to south Korea the crewmen of "Keyong No.2" together with their boat on October 18, 1985, so they can go back to their home town and meet their families.

Separate Entry into U.N. Will Only Freeze Division : Veep Pak Stresses at U.N.

By Li Chol Won
PK Staff Reporter

DPRK Vice President Pak Sung Chul, countering south Korea's assertion that both parts of Korea shoud become member nations of the U.N. separately, said, "If the north and the south should enter the United Nations separately under the present state of national division, it would only result in freezing division and creating 'two Koreas'."

Mr. Pak also stressed, "It is our stand that whether Korea enters the U.N., or not, is not the question of primary urgency now and, if Korea is to enter the U.N. she should do so under the single nomenclature after a north-south confederal system is established at least."

Mr. Pak Sung Chul who left Pyongyang by air on October 11 for New York as special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, made these remarks at the U.N. meeting commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations.

This indicates that acknowledging the peaceful and independent reunification as more urgent and important than anything else, Pyongyang do not welcome pursuing the irrespective interests of north and south by becoming two different member nations of the U.N. which will lead to continual existance of one nation on the two-splitted land, but attaches greater importance to upgrading the political role of the Korean nation in the troubled international situation by entering the world body as one country after achieving a peacefully reunified state, from the humanitarian standpoint of easing the 40-year-long sufferings of the nation.

So far, on several occasions Pyongyang made clear its negative stand on entering the world body separately, saying that it would be tantamount to recognizing the legitimacy of two states on the Korean Peninsula.

It is in the early-1970s that the then south Korean strongman Pak Jung Hi began voicing his demand for simaltaneous and separate entry of north and south with the aim of perpetuating the division, which brought great pains to the Korean people for so many years.

However, his plan, taken over by Chon Du Hwan junta, has never turned to be successful till now due to strict criticism from the broad spectrum of the world public.

Referring to another bid by south Korea, namely, "cross recognition" – the north to be recognized by the U.S. and Japan and the south by the Soviet Union and China – Mr. Pak rejected it as "adding difficulty to the solution of the reunification question of Korea."

Reconfirming the DPRK's firm position on a peaceful way of reunifying Korea through dialogues and negotiation, the north Korean special envoy underlined his government's sincere effort to produce fine fruit in the on-going inter-Korean dialogues and to realize north-south parliamentary talks.

He further commented on the prospect of multi-layer contacts, saying, "If these dialogues made successful progress, it would be possible to arrange high-level political talks."

However, it can be said that the possibility of high-level talks, that is, constant advance of N-S contacts, is largely up to the south Korean side, considering its bad attitude and insincerity disclosed in such contacts as the September 21-24 civilian exchange and south Korean delegates' sudden boycott of north Korean students' mass calisthenics given during the 9th round of Red Cross talks in Pyongyang on August 27-28.

Pak Sung Chul, Vice President of the DPRK, speaking from the stand of reunifying the country in a peaceful and independent manner, elaborated once again on the DPRK's proposal for co-existence on the peninsula, saying, "The government of the DPRK considers that the most realistic and reasonable way of achieving the reunification of Korea is to found a confederal republic by means of forming a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides will be represented on an equal footing and under which they will exercise regional autonomy, respectively."

In 1980, Pyongyang, in order to further national reunification, advanced this peace-oriented proposal, which will make a reunified confederal state strictly neutral and free from any political and military alliance and bloc.

He also referred to the controversial nuclear issue the two superpowers are now at odds over, stating, "The government and people of the DPRK oppose rivalry in arms buildup such as the militarization in outer space and hold that all arms including nuclear arms must be cut, the testing, production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear weapons be totally banned and they be completely abolished, the aggressive military blocs be disolved and the aggressive military bases and

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Prospects of North-South Dialogues Depend On Attitude and Posture of S. Korean Side

Answers of President Kim Il Sung to Questions Raised by Editor-in-Chief of Yugoslav Paper Komunist (October 3, 1985)

Follows the full text of the answers of President Kim Il Sung on October 3, 1985, to the questions raised by the editor-in-chief of Komunist, the organ of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia:

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Question: During the past 40 years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made remarkable social and economic progress under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Would you please tell the readers of the Komunist more about the road of struggle your party has traversed and about the Juche idea which has long served as the guide to the socialist revolution and construction in your country?

Answer: This year marks the 40th anniversary of the foundation of our party. Our party was established 40 years ago, but it has grown up from deep historical roots and has traversed the road of struggle for nearly 60 long years. The Korean communists waged an arduous armed struggle for many years to liberate their country from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialists and established our party on the solid organizational and ideological foundations and on the basis of the glorious revolutionary traditions which had been created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

During the past 40 years since its establishment, our party has led the revolutionary struggle of many stages and the building of socialism to victory and has made great achievements which will shine long in the history of our country.

By giving leadership to the masses of the people, our party set up the people's government, carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions successfully and pressed ahead with the construction of the socialist economy and culture as well as the nation's defence buildup. In this way, it established a most advanced socialist system in our country which was once a victim of exploitation and oppression. It developed our country, which was once impoverished and backward, into a socialist country with a powerful independent national economy, brilliant national culture and great, self-reliant defence capabilities. It emerged victorious in the three-year-long fatherland liberation war against the invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, upheld the dignity of the nation and defended the revolutionary achievements with honour.

Today our party is struggling to implement a magnificent programme of socialist construction put forward by its Sixth Congress. This party congress which was held in 1980 put forward the fighting programme of upbuilding the whole society on the Juche idea so as to meet the needs of the new stage of the developing revolution in our country. At present, all our working people, guided by this magnificent programme, are fighting to implement the line of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and to reach the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

Our party has always been guided unswervingly by the Juche idea in its revolutionary struggle and work of construction. All the successes achieved by our people in the past period are the results of their implementation of the Juche idea.

You have requested me to tell you a great deal about the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary idea which has been evolved by the Korean communists while paving the road of revolution and fighting independently by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the Korean scene.

In short, the Juche idea, the guiding ideology of our party, is a man-centred outlook on the world and a revolutionary doctrine which provides the masses with *chajusong* (independence—tr.)

By clarifying man's essential qualities and his position and role in the world, the Juche idea has established a scientific and revolutionary outlook on the world, a world outlook which enables man to shape his destiny successfully.

Man is a social being with *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness, and because of these qualities he holds the position of the master of the world and plays the decisive role in everything. That man is the master of everything and decides everything is precisely the philosophical principle of the Juche idea.

Because he holds the position of the master who dominates the world and because he plays the role of transforming and changing the world, man shapes his destiny himself as the master of his destiny. In the final analysis, the Juche idea shows the truth that man is the master of his own destiny. Man's being the master of his own destiny—this is the kernel of the Juche idea, and here is the revolutionary essence of this idea.

The Juche idea shows the law of social progress and the principles of the revolution by centering on the masses of the people.

The subject of history is the masses of the people. This means that the masses stand in the centre of history and that they undertake the social movement.

The social movement is caused by the masses who desire independence, and it is pushed forward by their creative ability. It is a law-governed process of social development that their desire for independence and their creative ability increase steadily and that, in accordance with their increase, the society is transformed and changed.

The destiny of the masses is shaped through the social revolution. A revolution is, in essence, the masses' organized struggle to champion and win their *chajusong*, outdated social relations and systems are transformed and changed by the revolution, and the masses' social position and role are enhanced in the process of the revolutionary struggle.

The masses of the people are masters of the revolution, and they are also the motive force of the revolution. The revolution breaks out because of the masses' aspirations and desire for independence, and it triumphs thanks to their creative ability.

The ultimate aim of the revolution is for the masses to win their complete *chajusong*. If they are to do this they, the masses must liquidate class and national domination and subjugation, wipe out all the remnants of the outdated society in the ideological, technical, cultural and all other spheres of social life, and develop the social relations and productive forces to the highest degree.

From the revolutionary principle that the masses are the masters of the revolution and constitute its motive force is derived the conclusion that the people of each country are the masters of the revolution in that country and that their efforts are the factor for the victory of this revolution. Therefore, if the people in each country are to emerge victorious in the revolution, they must take the attitude of masters towards the revolution in their country.

Taking this attitude towards the revolution and construction means that the masses keep their position as masters and perform their part as such. In other words, it means that they maintain independent and creative attitudes.

The people in each country must have the attitude of masters of the revolution and construction and implement Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-reliance in defence. Juche, independence, self-support and self-reliant defence—these are the principles of guiding the revolution which have been clarified by the Juche idea.

The validity and vitality of the Juche idea have been clearly proved by the revolutionary practice in our country. In the future, too, our party will press ahead with the revolution and construction under the banner of the Juche idea.

Question: The reunification of the country is the greatest desire of the entire Korean nation and the most important revolutionary task of your party.

The proposals which you have made for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the efforts you have been making to implement these proposals for a long time are well known.

How do you appreciate the prospects of reunification and of the negotiations now under way?

Answer: As you have said correctly, the reunification of the country is the most important and urgent revolutionary task of our party. We have been making every effort to reunify our country independently and peacefully.

Our party has been maintaining the consistent principle of settling the question of national reunification peacefully by easing the tension between the north and the south and bringing about national reconciliation and unity through dialogues.

Thanks to the initiative we have taken in making proposals, north-south economic negotiations and Red Cross talks are now being held, and preliminary contacts are being made for north-south parliamentary negotiations.

Our party and the government of the Republic will continue to make tireless efforts to bring about good results from the north-south dialogues now under way, to broaden the negotiations and to effect cooperation and exchange in many spheres between the north and the south.

The prospects of the dialogues between the north and the south depend on the attitude and posture the south Korean side takes towards the dialogues.

A dialogue takes place between the two sides concerned, so the effort of one side is not enough to ensure its success. If the north-south dialogues are to proceed successfully and bear good fruit, both parties to the dialogues have to come to negotiations with sincere attitudes and postures. However, there is a fundamental difference in these attitudes and postures of our side and the south Korean side. Our attitude is to end national division and reunify our country into one Korea by all possible means, whereas the south Korean side is taking an attitude to keep our nation divided for ever so as to make "two Koreas". Our attitude represents the unanimous desire of all the Korean people, whereas the attitude of the south Korean side is the expression of the desire of the United States which is trying to turn south Korea into its permanent colony. Paying lip service to dialogues, the south Korean authorities are now bent on brewing confrontation between the north and the south and anti-communism and increasing the tension behind the scene of the dialogues. These evil acts are obstructing progress in the dialogues.

If the south Korean side continues to take this wrong attitude towards the dialogues, the north-south dialogues will be unable to come to an agreement on principle; they will only drag out. If the south Korean side changes its attitude and takes a sincere stand for the settlement of the question of reunification, the future of the north-south dialogues will be bright.

We hope that the south Korean side will discard its flunkeyist, traitorous attitude of following the United States' policy for "two Koreas" and come to the north-south dialogues with a sincere attitude from the standpoint of national independence.

At present, great obstacles and difficulties lie in the way of national reunification because of the manoeuvres of those who seek our nation's split at home and abroad. Nevertheless, we are optimistic regarding the prospects of the reunification of our country.

Today all the Korean people including the south Koreans and our overseas compatriots have a unanimous desire for the reunification of the country and are fighting in every way to reunify it independently and peacefully. The progressive people throughout the world who love justice and peace are also wishing to see our country reunified peacefully and giving active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

It is the historical trend that the people's desire is met and that the cause of justice triumphs. Our people who enjoy the support and encouragement of the progressive people throughout the world will continue to fight with the all-out, united efforts of the whole nation and achieve the cause of national reunification without fail.

Question: The entry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into the non-aligned movement was a very important event not only for your country but also in expanding and increasing the influence of this movement.

The recent foreign ministers conference of non-aligned states in Luanda shows the necessity for these countries to participate more extensively in solving the vital problems of the present world (those of peace, cooperation among countries and development).

We hope you will speak about the present stage of the non-aligned movement and its prospects.

Answer: The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement which opposes all manner of domination and subbordination and aspires to *chajusong*. Amidst the struggle against imperialism and for independence this movement has been expanded into a large-scale, worldwide movement, and has grown in strength to be a powerful revolutionary force.

At present the non-aligned movement involves in its ranks over 100 newly-emerging countries in the five continents of the world; it plays an important part in the developments in the world and in the solution of international problems. In the international arena including the U.N. the voice of the non-aligned countries is increasing and, thanks to their joint efforts many international problems are solved justly in conformity with the will and interest of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries. The triumphant advance of the non-aligned movement deals a heavy blow at the imperialist manoeuvres for

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Presidential Interview

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aggression and war and powerfully inspires and encourages the struggle of the progressive people of the world to build a new society.

Scared at the strengthening of the non-aligned movement, the imperialists are craftily scheming to disrupt and undermine this movement from within. However, no trick on their part will check the vigorous and triumphant advance of the non-aligned movement which aspires after *chajusong*. The foreign ministers conference of non-aligned states held some time ago in Luanda, the capital of Angola, clearly testified to this. This conference rejected the pressure of the imperialists who try to deviate the non-aligned movement from its original aim, reaffirmed its fundamental principles and objective, successfully discussed the agenda and adopted political and economic declarations as well as an extraordinary statement on South Africa. I think this to be an inspiring success which has shown once again the justness and attraction of the non-aligned movement.

The most important duty of the non-aligned movement at the present stage is to prevent the danger of a new world war and defend world peace and security.

Owing to the imperialist moves for aggression and war, the international situation is now becoming very tense and the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war is increasing as the time passes. The prevailing situation demands that the peace-loving people throughout the world unite and launch a dynamic struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist policy of aggression and war and defend peace. In unity with all the peace-loving forces of the world, the non-aligned countries must fight determinedly to stop and frustrate the policy of the imperialists to increase armaments and their manoeuvres for a nuclear war, to completely abolish nuclear weapons, create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them. If the non-aligned countries and other anti-war and peace forces of the world struggle uniting their strength, they will be able to prevent war and safeguard peace.

An important problem facing the non-aligned countries today is to attain economic self-support and establish a new international economic order.

Only when they achieve economic self-reliance will these countries be able to rid themselves of the neocolonialist plunder of the imperialists, free the people from hunger and poverty and consolidate political independence.

If they are to attain economic self-support, the non-aligned countries should mobilize their strength and internal resources to the maximum at the same time as developing South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance. All the non-aligned countries must adopt positive measures to effect all-round cooperation and exchange in agriculture and many other fields, and strive to carry them into practice.

The old international economic order is the outcome of the colonialist system and the imperialist lever for exploitation and plunder. Relying on it the imperialists intensify their exploitation and plunder of the non-aligned countries, the developing countries. It is also because of the existence of this economic order that at present many of these countries have a tremendous amount of debt. The non-aligned countries should fight to destroy the unfair old international economic order and establish a new one which is based on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement, all its member states should observe the fundamental principle of this movement and strive to cement unity.

Unity is the source of the might of the non-aligned movement and the decisive guarantee for the victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. Only when they are firmly united, will the non-aligned countries be able to accomplish creditably their heavy duty to the time and history.

These countries should counter the imperialist schemes to disrupt and alienate them with the strategy of unity, and smash every plot of the enemy with united efforts. They must always regard unity as the most important thing and subordinate everything to it. They must actively support each other politically, and work together and ensure unity of action in the international arena.

As a member state of the non-aligned movement, the DPRK will always be failthful to the lofty idea and principle of this movement and will work hard to cement its unity.

As far as the prospects of the non-aligned movement are concerned, this movement will further expand and develop in the future. Despite many difficulties which now face it owing to the plots of the imperialists, this movement will overcome the obstacles and difficulties and advance energetically along the road of independence against imperialism thanks to the united efforts of all the member states.

***Question:* What are the principles and targets of the DPRK's independent external policy?**

Answer: As is widely known, the basic ideas of the external policy of our party and the government of our Republic are independence, friendship and peace. All their foreign policies and activities are based on these ideas.

Our party and the government of our Republic are striving to develop friendly relations with many countries of the world on the principle of *chajusong* and to defend world peace and security.

Chajusong is the fundamental principle of the government of the Republic in its external activity. It decides all its foreign policies on its own in accordance with the actual conditions of our country and in the interests of our people and deals with all issues arising in international relations on its own judgement and conviction in the interests of our revolution and the world revolution. We do not allow any outside forces to interfere with our internal affairs or to impair the degnity of our nation, and we, on our part, do not force our intentions on others nor do we encroach upon the interests and sovereignty of other countries.

In its external relations the government of the Republic is paying its primary attention to strengthening friendship and solidarity with the socialist countries. We are developing friendly and cooperative relations with all the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Last year we visited the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe as well as China and tighetened the bond of friendship and solidarity with them and developed the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the socialist countries on to a new, higher stage.

The government of the Republic is also making great efforts to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the non-aligned and other Third World countries. On the basis of the common idea of the non-aligned movement and on the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefit, we are developing state relations with these countries and increasing solidarity and cooperation with them in all spheres of politics, the economy and culture.

Furthermore, the government of the Republic establishes amicable relations with those capitalist countries which respect the sovereignty of our country and are friendly towards it, and develops economic and cultural exchanges with them.

It is a consistent principle of our Republic in its external activity to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and fight to safeguard peace. The government of our Republic is striving to ease the tension in Asia and the rest of the world, remove the danger of war and achieve a durable peace. The Korean people stand firm in the ranks of the peace-loving people of the world who are fighting to dissolve the aggressive military blocks of the imperialists, check the nuclear arms race, realize a general and complete disarmament and create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world.

Under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the government of our Republic will, in the future, too, work strenuously to unite closely with the solicalist and non-aligned countries and all other anti-imperialist and independent forces, to oppose the imperialists' moves for aggression and a new war and to guarantee a lasting world peace and security.

***Question:* Comrade President, you have made and are making great efforts for the development of the international working-class and communist movements.**

The present process of these movements and the stronger desire of the communist parties to map out the strategies and tactics for the socialist construction of every country independently bring about a positive change in these movements, and the different ways, forms and methods of the struggle for the progressive changes of society represent an objective law of social development.

Therefore, all this must be respected.

How does the Workers' Party of Korea appraise the present activity of the working-class and communist movements?

Answer: Maintenance of *chajusong* by the working-class party of each country has great importance in the development of the international working-class and communist movements. By nature the communist movement is a movement which communists and people conduct independently out of their own faith, and the working-class party of each country is a unit of the international communist movement.

The working-class party of every country should take the responsibility for its revolution and carry it out on its own. It must independently work out the strategy and tactics of the revolution in keeping with the specific situation of its own country and carry on the revolution and construction relying on the strength of its people. Only then will it be able to succeed in the revolution and construction and actually contribute to the world revolution.

Chajusong not only does not contradict proletarian internationalism, but serves as a basis for strengthening it. When the socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties of many countries of the world unite on the basis of maintaining *chajusong*, they can achieve the strongest unity and cohesion of the international communist movement. And when the revolutionary forces of each country are strengthened and the revolution and construction there carried out with credit, the might of the international communist movement can be consolidated to the maximum.

Today the communist and workers' parties of many countries in the world forcefully advance, on the basis of their own strategies and tactics for the successful accomplishment of the socialist and communist cause, and work hard to develop their relations of solidarity and cooperation and cement the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement.

Our party regards this as a very welcome thing and is firmly convinced that in the future the international communist movement will achieve firmer unity and cohesion and advance more vigorously, thanks to the joint efforts of the socialist countries and all the communist and workers' parties.

***Question:* The international working-class movement is in the period of reappraising the experience it has so far acquired and strives to work out its new strategy.**

What is your opinion of the prospects of this strategy on the eve of the 21st century?

Answer: For a long time since its emergence on the arena of history up to date, the international working-class movement has made continuous progress along a revolutionary course.

In this process this movement has gained a wealth of experience and learned many lessons from its repeated successes and setbacks, victories and failures, and has made great efforts to find the correct strategy and path to victory.

As I have mentioned above, at present the working-class party of each country has mapped out a new strategy of struggle in keeping with the specific conditions and revolutionary tasks of its own country on the basis of the experience and lessons gained by the international working-class and communist movements, and is working hard to put it into practice.

Today the working-class movement is aspiring for unity. The fighting ranks of the working class in each country are closely rallied and the unity and solidarity of the working-class movement are strengthened on regional or worldwide scale.

At present the developing trend of the working-class movement reflects the revolutionary aspiration of the working class and other sections of the people. We believe that in the future the international working-class movement will develop steadily in conformity with the aspiration of the people and the demand of the time.

***Question:* The relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, between the Workers' Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which you and Comrade Tito developed are on the upswing.**

Comrade General Secretary, we hope that you will give us your opinion of these friendly relations and economic cooperation and about what kind of cooperation you think it must be.

Answer: The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, Korea and Yugoslavia, and between our two parties have developed favourably with every passing day since Comrade Josip Broz Tito and we had important meetings on two occasions. Last year we again visited Yugoslavia, confirmed with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are developing towards a new stage, and agreed with the Yugoslav leaders on expanding and developing them to a new, higher stage in future.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Yugoslavia are entering a period of full bloom thanks to the positive efforts of the leaders and peoples of our two countries. Party and state relations between them are becoming intimate, their mutual support and solidarity are increasing and a number of measures are taken to develop economic and technical cooperation and trade relations. Our two countries have the same opinion on major international problems and take concerted action in the international arena and cooperate closely with each other to strengthen the non-aligned movement and defend world peace and security.

The relations between Korea and Yugoslavia and between our two parties are a true comradely relationship between the class brothers based on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefit and proletarian internationalism. They are close relations of friendship and cooperation which no force can impair. They are contributing to expediting socialist construction in the two countries and to strengthening the socialist forces, the international communist movement and the non-aligned movement.

I am satisfied that the relatins between our two countries and two parties are developing admirably.

Both Korea and Yugoslavia are socialist countries and members of the non-aligned movement. Our two countries are working together to oppose imperialism and to attain the cause of socialism and communism and the noble idea of the non-aligned movement.

The relations between the socialist countries and between the non-aligned countries should be a comradely

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Rodong Sinmun on Seoul's "Unification Proposal"

Rodong Sinmun on Oct. 20, commenting on the fact that the south Korean authorities are advertising the "proposal for national concord and democratic unification" as if it were a "feasible one" for reunification, says that this is nothing but a replica of the habitual tactics of the former puppets to prolong their remaining days.

In an article exposing the sham reunification proposal of the Chon junta, the paper summarily says:

The hypocritical nature of the "unification" ballad chanted by the Chon junta is to be seen clearly in the deceptive nature of its "unification proposal" brought forward under the name of "general election proposal".

The "general election proposal" put forward by south Korea is nothing but a political chicanery to reject reunification in actuality, while pretending to advocate it under the cloak of "elections".

It is out of the question to hold "general elections" on the "principle of national self-determination" and in accordance with "democratic procedures" in south Korea, while letting the U.S. forces stay on there as ever and maintaing the colonial fascist rule as it is.

They are insisting without any guarantee of realization on the infeasible "proposal for general elections" a matter of distant future, while turning their faces away from our proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the shortcut to national reunification.

This is merely a drama for concealing their splittist scheme.

The splittist nature of the "unification proposal" of the south Korean authorities finds more salient expression in the problem of a "tentative agreement on basic relations" between the north and the south which they brought forward as a "practical step" till the reunification of the country.

The "tentative agreement" proposed by south Korea envisages only building the barrier between the north and the south higher and freezing the division of the country into the north and the south.

They also proposed to establish "permanent liaison missions" in the north and the south with plenipotentiaries of ministerial level.

This is not different from setting up "embassies" in the north and the south, regarding the relations between them as those between two states.

The "tentative agreement" proposed by Seoul is, to all intents and purposes, nothing but a trick to perpetuate the division of our country by an agreement between the north and the south and thereby realize the creation of "two Koreas".

The divisive nature of the "unification ballad" chanted by the Chon Du Hwan junta is fully disclosed in its "argument about unification in the 2000s".

If the Chon junta truly desires to achieve reunification, it must not put up such sham slogans as "national concord" and "democratic unification" but advance a proposal for the withdrawal of U.S. forces, the basic obstacle to reunification, take practical steps for the liquidation of the military fascist rule in south Korea and realization of democracy in society, renounce the policy of anti-communist confrontation and fascistisation and follow the road of great national unity.

1,540 Students Detained During 1st Semester

A total of 1,540 students were detained or penalized on charges of having involved in the anti-American or anti-"government" protest actions during the first semester this year, according to the south Korean paper Hankook Ilbo.

According to the figures released by 18 universities throughout south Korea, the number of students who were removed from the campus registers or disciplined during the first semester this year increased by 3 times compared to the same period of last year.

Heavy Penalties Imposed On Students

So Gon Ho, a student of Kyong Buk University, was detained on October 16 as he had staged a sit-in strike with his colleagues earlier.

He called for stop to campus crackdown and escorted to the lunatic asylum by force the room chief of the Youth Federation for Democratic Movement who had been detained on charges of "backstage manipulation of the student movement," according to radio reports from Seoul.

Meanwhile, Hwang In Ha, Director of the General Affairs Department of the Young Men's Christian Council, was sent to 2-year sentence on October 22.

He was earlier arrested on charges of having criticized the Chon junta in a statement titled "Young Christian's Peace Declaration" distributed to foreign correspondents including U.S. NBC and Japanese Kyodo News Agency.

Meanwhile, the Kwangju district criminal court demanded prison terms ranging from 7 to 12 years for 4 students including Kang Gi Jong who had been chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of Chonnam University.

They were arrested earlier on charges of violation of "National Security Law" as they staged in late March a demonstration to scatter anti-American and anti-"government" leaflets, hurling flame bottles at police.

Unemployment Increases As Economic Stagnation Deepens

By Kim Chong I
PK Staff Reporter

Social unrest is more widespread in south Korea with the unemployment rate sharply rising due to its stagnant economy which doesn't show no sign of recovery because of sluggish export and production cut.

With slowed-down export and domestic sales, a number of business enterprises in financial difficulties have collapsed and fail to pay checks.

Even big financial groups have begun to reorganize themselves and cut their workforce, while labour disputes rapidly increase in small and medium enterprises.

The long economic stagnation and increasing social unrest now threaten the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan with snowballing unemployment.

* * *

The unemployment rate this year is expected to reach to 4% or about 600,000 against last year's 3.8% or about 567,000, according to a report submitted to the "national assembly" on August 29 by south Korea's "Economic Planning Board."

This figure cannot be accepted at its face value as south Korea usually underestimates statistical figures.

According to an announcement by the "EPB", unemployment increased by about 77,000 as of the end of June against a year earlier.

The actual figure, however, is believed to have been far higher than the official one.

Even in financial groups, technical engineers and clerical employees have been massively laid off as they slimmed down their business operations.

There was a public criticism when enterprises affiliated to financial groups carried out an unprecedentedly large-scale shake-up of employees to cut 44,000 workers during a period from July 1984 to June 1985, according to a report by the "Council of Listed Enterprises" in south Korea.

Leading financial groups successively launched rationalization programs, including Daewoo, Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky and Myongsong, as they were threatened by financial straits.

Kukje, one of the top financial groups, went down in February this year with liabilities totaling approximately 1,600 billion won ($18.8 billion), rendering 38,800 jobless, while some 300,000 workers at 821 enterprises under its influence were thrown out of job as their companies collapsed.

As a background to this increased unemployment, there is the fact that emigrant laborers to the Middle East can find no jobs after they returned their home.

In the past, some 200,000 south Korean workers stayed in Middle Eastern countries in the peak year to earn foreign currency.

The boom is gone now.

According to an announcement by the south Korean authorities, more than 33,000 emigrant laborers returned to south Korea last year, and some 32,000 this year.

Moreover, a total of 605 branches and agencies of the shipping companies were compelled to close down at home and abroad due to the shipping recession to throw out some 10,000 employees.

In the shipbuilding industry, Daewoo and Hyundai have laid off nearly 10,000 workers, respectively.

4 Million Poor

There is an increasing tendency among large enterprises to employ more day-laborers or part-time employees to cut down full-timers in production enterprises numbered about 2,010,000 as of June this year as compared 2,090,000 at the end of last year, or a reduction of about 82,000 in 6 months.

Seasonable unemployees reached 4 million last year (Shin-Dong-A June issue) while complete and incomplete unemployees totaled 3-4 million (Report on People's Living).

This proves a red lie of the south Korean authorities about their 4% unemployment rate.

The recent tendency can be characterized by an increasing unemployment rate for university graduates.

With a mass dismissal of workers by stagnant business enterprises or bankruptcies, even engineers and managerial personnel are compelled to leave their workplaces, and they are not in a position to make choices about their jobs, as competition for jobs is becoming more acute in south Korea.

University or college graduates rushed to get jobs as public servants or policemen so that the competition rates for these jobs rose 30-40 times.

Conditions are harsher for ordinary laborers as the competition rate is as high as 100-150 times for factory jobs in small and medium cities.

Particularly more serious is the employment condition of university graduates in next spring.

The number of university and college graduates is expected to exceed 140,000. But, the number of jobs for them is expected to be almost the same as last year or even less than that.

The number of new jobs for them is expected to be less than 420-430 thousands which means only about 30% of them will be able to get jobs.

With an increasing number of collapses, shutdowns and curtailed operations across the country, a number of business enterprises have been thrown into management difficulties and labour disputes have increased sharply in number.

According to replies to a questionnaire by the "labour ministry", labour disputes reached 164 cases as of the end of June this year, up 2.2% over a year before.

"What results if labour unions were to be oppressed systematically by force?", Dong A Ilbo inquired in its editorial dated June 28, "The answer is seen an ever-increasing labour conflict these days."

South Korea's influential paper said, "In case that there is no solution to this contradiction through autonomous consultation and dialogue, it is obvious that the contradiction will invite an situation beyond control by law or institutions."

(Continued from page 1)

troops deployed in others' territories be withdrawn."

He continued, "We actively support the peace initiatives and proposals to this end."

Meanwhile, according to a Kyodo report from New York dated October 18, DPRK Vice President Pak Sung Chul, when asked if he prepared to meet south Korean Premier Lo Sin Yong who was attending the plenary meeting, replied, "If he wants, I will see him. We are Koreans and there is no reason why we should not meet each other."

Despite these efforts to find a breakthrough, however, Kyodo quoted DPRK Vice Premier Kim Yong Nam who was also staying in New York as saying, "On the evening of October 20 the south side, refusing the talks (between north Korean Vice President and south Korean premier), informed us of Lo's remarks that there was nothing to talks."

As a result, merely the exchange of greetings and just a brief conversation took place when both of them were invited to a diplomatic reception hosted by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on October 23, according to the Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun dated October 24.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam who were also staying in New York to attend the meeting, in the October 21 interview with a U.N. correspondent of the U.S. paper New York Times, commented on the southerner's refusal to have an open-hearted discussion, stressing, "This clearly shows that the south Korean side does not want dialogue and national reconciliation but seeks permanent division of the country, not its reunification and schemes to create 'two Koreas'."

During his stay in New York, Vice President Pak met U.N. Secretary General Cuellar on October 17 and conveyed regards of President Kim Il Sung to him, reported the Korean Central News Agency.

Rodong Sinmun on Torture in S. Korea

The Chon Du Hwan group recently put ten prisoners to atrocious tortures and walked off three journalists including the chief editor of "Dong-A Ilbo" who had published in papers articles touching them on the raw and several members of the Youth Coalition of the Democratic Movement and brutally tortured them.

This comes under fire in a commentary of Rodong Sinmun on October 22, which says:

These facts are another glaring proof that the most barbaric violent rule and torture policy are openly practised in south Korea and the basic rights of humanity are totally violated and bolterated.

The bestial tortures committed by the Chon Du Hwan gang are an intolerance violation of human dignity and basic rights and monstrous acts for stifling freedom and democracy.

This strips naked the hideous color of traitor Chon Du Hwan as a fascist tyrant and the hypocrisy of his slogans of "liberation from political repression," "building of a democratic welfare society," "amnesty steps" and the like.

The Chon Du Hwan group is trying its hardest to buttress with the bayonet the "power" which it grabbed with the bayonet, even if this might cause it to leave all the south Koreans crippled or dead by the prison-backed rule of violence almighty and shocking torture policy. But it must know that the day has gone when such ill-advised method worked.

The south Korean people who value freedom and democracy will not reconcile themselves to the dictorial rule and torture policy of the Chon Du Hwan group but pass a stern judgement on them in the name of history.

About 2,000 Students Stage Demo in Pusan

More than 2,000 students of Kyongnam University in the southern industrial city of Masan staged an anti-"government" demonstration after they held a "ceremony to mark the 6th anniversary of the Puma (Pusan-Masan) Popular Uprising, under the sponsorship of the General Student Council on the campus at around 1 p.m. on October 18, Chosun Ilbo reported on Oct. 19.

The students tried to stage a street demonstration after the meeting but were blocked by combat police, the paper said.

Meanwhile, some 120 students of Methodist Theological Seminary in Seoul held an on-campus demonstration for an hour after they attended a meeting to celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the school, Hankook Ilbo said on Oct. 19.

Police intruded about 100 meters into the campus to crack down the demonstration when the demonstrating students stepped back, and violently attacked them, breaking windows on its dormitory.

Earlier, more than 400 students of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul staged an anti-"government" demonstration after the "second practical meeting to win a democratic constitutional revision for establishment of a democratic government," according to south Korean papers.

This was timed with a demonstration waged by students of Kukmin University under the slogan "Release the Detained Students" and so forth.

That day, students of Chungang University staged a demonstration, chanting "Down with the Subordinate Regime!".

Brutal Tortures of Political Prisoners

Shameful torture of dissidents is frequently perpetrated by the junta of General Chon Du Hwan.

The Amnesty International's 1984 year report on human rights in south Korea said that "Torture reportedly continued to take place and confessions said to have been obtained under torture were allegedly used as prosecution evidence."

Recent typical torture was committed against dissidents on July 31 when about 100 gurads in Taegu Prison kicked, punched and trampled down on 19 political prisoners there, including 3 Japan-born Koreans.

The guards reportedly tightly fastened the 19 prisoners for almost 8 hours.

These acts were revealed by the prisoners' families who visited the prison after the incident.

According to a statement by the family of Li Chol, a Japan-resident Korean in the prison, Li and other were taken to an underground room and were tightly fasted and subjected to indiscriminate attacks. Trodden underfoot by a guard, he heard the guard shouting, "If I had a gun now, I would shoot you to death", according to the family who met Li on August 1.

Whenever he lost consciousness, the gurads poured water on him and repeatedly manhandled him.

During the torture, Chon Jin Gwan, a student of Inhwa University, had his teeth broken and was injured on his head which required 13 stitches in his face. Kang Jong Hon, one of the prisoners, said to his mother that he thought he would be killed by them.

The violent attacks occurred when 11 prisoners protested against bad treatment and condition in the jail.

The prisoners said that the guards' attacks were not accidental but intentional because they purposely transferred the 11 prisoners to a room which accomodated 5 in mid-summer though there were 2 other vacant rooms, in an attempt to incite protests among them.

Earlier on July 20, guards in Taejon Prison also used violence to Soh Soon, who suffers from a bad physical condition because of the scars of burns he had received during torture in his 14-year prison life.

They beated and punched him for long hours, hanging him from the ceiling with rope. After that, they put him into a narrow cell without a window more than 1 months.

Soh is reportedly in a dangerous condition. Soh had been carrying on a hunger strike with other dissidents against bad treatment in prison before the July 20 torture.

Families of prisoners in Taegu Prison on August 29 protest against recent tortures by the south Korean authorities in Osaka, Japan.

Opposition Figures Issue a Statement Against Torture.

Eight figures including Li Min U, President of the New Korea Democratic Party of south Korea, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, Song Gon Ho, Chairman of the Council of the Movement for Democratic Press, Rev. Mun Ik Hwan, Chairman of the Alliance of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification, and Kye Hun Je, Vice Chairman of the alliance, made public a joint statement on October 19 roundly exposing the truth of the torture by south Korean guards, according to a report of the Japanese paper Asahi Shimbun on Oct. 19.

In the statement they lay bare the fact that the south Korean authorities recently put 10 prisoners to harsh tortures at the Taegu Prison and took to a detective section the chief editor of the paper Dong-A Ilbo and others and harshly tortured them on the charge of the publication of articles which got on their nerves. The authorities also arrested the former chairman of the Youth Coalition Federation of the Democratic Movement and several members of the organisation and put them to tortures at a detection section, says the statement.

According to it, the authorities walked off 40 workers in Inchon area and their fate is unknown, their whereabouts kept in the dark.

Exposing these facts, the statement strongly demands that they stop the brutal tortures.

"The Performing Twins On A Greasy Pole": FEER

(Continued from the previous issue)

Over the past few years, a growing number of academic and government economists in Seoul and Taipei have been advocating import liberalisation as a means of making their economies more open, as well as satisfying an increasingly impatient US. Both countries have scheduled import liberalisation programmes to come into effect over the next five years. While foreign businessmen and diplomats do not doubt the sincerity of the liberalisers, they have seen few real changes since the liberalisation programmers started two years ago.

Liberal technocrats within the government have lost some of their influence with the slackening of the South Korean economy in the first half. Shortly before his departure for the US for trade consultations in spring, Kim Kihwan, a leading liberal who holds a vice-ministerial post in the Economic Planning Board and is one of the country's main trade negotiators, faced a barrage of criticism during a cabinet meeting on the pace of import liberalisation. This incident has been leaked to the press, which has grown increasingly critical of liberal economic policies in recent months, frequently calling for the resignation of leading liberals, including Deputy Prime Minister and Economic Planning Minister Shin Byong Hyun and Finance Minister Kim Mahn Je.

Bookings Institute trade specialist Lawrence Krause on a visit to Seoul from Washington said of the recent slowdown in exports to the US: "You can expect more of the same for the next several years. "Krause expects a major realignment of currencies in the next year or so, with a dramatic fall in US dollar values against the yen. Strong US dollar values helped exports from both countries to the US though conservative policymakers in Seoul and Taipei did not let their currencies slide against the US unit as quickly as against European currencies partly because of the lively demand for their exports in the US.

Now both the exchange values of the NT$ and the won are falling fast. According to Ministry of Finance statistics in Seoul, between the end of 1980 and the end of August this year, the won had dropped 34% against the US dollar, and the NT$ 12.3%, compared to drops of 17.8% for the yen, 43.6% for the Deutschemark, and 71.3% for sterling.

Observers in both countries are divided on how much of the slowdown in exports can be blamed on cyclical changes. South Korea has been hit by the massive downturn in the shipbuilding industry worldwide, and its troubles in the Middle East, where a formerly vibrant overseas construction industry has suddenly disappeared since the fall in oil prices of early 1983. In both cases, significant upturns are not expected before the end of the decade. Similarly, the slump in the US personal computer and semiconductor markets, which are biting into sales of South Korean and Taiwanese electronics goods abroad is certainly cyclical, but given the enormous scope for technological change and market growth in this area, the timescale is probably shorter.

Along with slower exports has been a marked slackening of domestic economic activity in both countries. In South Korea, conditions are no better: investments in the first half of the year were a mere 1.8% above levels a year before, and GNP growth in the first half was 3.2%; Seoul has cut its growth projection down to 5-6%. The economy must grow by 6% to employ the country's fast-growing labour force, and many observers are concerned about the possibility of a growing unemployment problem – particularly worrying considering the waves of labour and student unrest which have swept across the country in the past two years.

Hardly a week goes by without an announcement from one of South Korea's economic ministries on programmers to boost the economy Limits on lending to the country's highly leveraged 30 largest companies have been loosened and the government is increasing the size of state-sponsored investment founds to direct cash into facility investments. A supplementary budget of Won 257.2 billion (US$389 million) has been announced, 80% of which will be spent on infrastructural projects.

The South Koreans have a larger market to draw upon, and reflation, using the second engine of growth, is more feasible there than in Taiwan. However, it is also more necessary in the short term because of the country's poor external situation, on top of a more volatile political situation at home. Taiwan's trade surpluses are a cushion on which the country's conservative economic policies can fall for the short run, though many feel they fall short of long-term visions for an economy in transition to a period of lower growth. The surpluses are also a political issue with the US, making a downward float of the NT$ difficult. And support for exports of the kind that Seoul is applying is likely to invite criticism from Washington.

(Concluded)

"Change the Alien Registration Law Drive Gathering Further Momentum"

Chongryun delegates on Oct. 16 visited the Japanese Justice Ministry and handed it a petition demanding a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

Greeting a mass renewal period of alien registration certificates required under the current Alien Registration Law in every 5 years, the anti-Alien Registration Law drive was further developed into high gear, including broad segments of Japanese people as well as foreigners here.

As of Oct. 15, 986 Japanese local assemblies representing 70% of the total Japanese population (13 prefectures, 15 wards, 413 cities, 453 towns and 92 villages) adopted resolutions or petitions demanding fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

Earlier, all the mayors of Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto cities filed a petition with the Japanese Government, following the national committee of mayors, assembly men's committee of 10 large prefectures.

Meanwhile, the "3 Million Signatures Collecting Campaign" led by Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, from March 1 to April 30 demanding abolition of the fingerprinting procedure, the duty to carry alien registration certificates all the time, heavy penalty including penal servitude or imprisonment against offenders, ended successfully, collecting 3.64 million signatures in 2 months.

In addition, international support for the struggle for the revision of the law is also mounting. In August this year, the Alien Registration Law and the human rights issue of Korean residents in Japan were discussed in the UN Commission on Human Rights.

This mounting public attention to and support for the revision of the Alien Registration Law, well reflects the unjustness of the "law".

Yet, the Japanese authorities still stick to this anachronistic measure, ignoring the criticisms at home and abroad.

A Justice Ministry official, Mr. Kuroki Tadamasa, Chief of the Registration Section of the Immigration Bureau, was quoted as saying that we understand and don't ignore the demand of local assemblies in Japan and abroad for the revision of the fingerprinting procedure. But the Alien Registration Law was already revised in 1982,so it cannot be revised again so soon (evening edition of the Yomiuri Shimbun, the largest Japanese daily, dated Oct. 8)

So far, a total of more than 500,000 of all the 670,000 Koreans in Japan were arrested or investigated on charges of violation of the Alien Registration Law, and the number accounts for 70% of the total Korean population in Japan.

So it is called as a law to keep tab especially on Korean residents in Japan as potential "criminals".

Recently, a Korean youth in Himejicity, Hyogo Prefecture, was fined 50,000 Yen, about $238 for his delay in renewal of the registration.

Korean residents in Japan have a special historical background compared with other foreigners here.

They are those who were forcibly brought to Japan against their will during Japanese colonial rule over Korea or their descendants. So to speak, they have already settled down in Japan.

In view of these condition, the Japanese government has a legal and moral obligation to guarantee the basic human rights of Korean residents in Japan under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Japanese Constitution.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to DPRK

(Sep. 16-30)

Sep. 16

* A party and government delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Horst Dohlus, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.
* A light industry delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Deputy Minister of Light Industry Erika Florich Lieberwirth.
* A delegation of Novo Vreme, the theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Deputy Chief Editor Vasil Vichev.
* A delegation of the Trade Unions International of Workers in the Metal Industry headed by Secretary General Alain Stern.

Sep. 17

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia headed by Abdul Hafiz Yusuf, Deputy Director of a department of the Central Committee of the party.
* Sturen Olle, Secretary General of the International Organization of Standardization, and his party.
* A delegation of the Sino-Korean Freindship Association headed by Vice President Gan Yetao.
* A delegation of the Romanian Journalists Council headed by Ion Badea, Secretary General of the Agerpres News Agency.
* D.P. Chattopadhyaya, Chairman of the Indian Council for the Study of Philosophy.
* A Japanese lawyers delegation headed by Kitajiri Tokugoro.

Sep. 19

* A Chinese delegation of the Control and Supervision of Quality headed by Vice Chairman of the State Economic Committee Cheng Shuren.
* A Chinese industrial and civilian architectural designing delegation headed by Wang Rongyao, Deputy General Director of the Designing Department of the Chinese Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.
* A delegation of the Beijing Nationalities Publishing House of China headed by Editor-in Chief Jin Wanshan.
* A delegation of the External Publications Publishing House of Romania headed by Director George Potra.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian Academy of Agricultural Sciences headed by Vice President Dino Dinov.

Sep. 20

* A delegation of the Irish Workers' Party headed by General Secretary Seon Garland.
* A delegation of the Communist Party of Luxemburg headed by Francois Hoffmann, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the CPL and Editor-in-Chief of the party organ "Zeitung Vum Letzeburger Vollek".
* A delegation of the Organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Mexico headed by Eduardo Montes, member of the Political Commission of the Party Central Committee and Director of the organ of the party ASIES.
* A delegation of the Academy of Science of Agriculture and Forestry of Romania headed by President Tiberiu Muresan.
* A delegation of the Youth Newspaper of the GDR headed by Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Junge Welt Publishing House Rothe Hans-Dietrich.
* A Lesotho delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Philip Sebaya Cekwane, Chairman of the National Youth League of the Basotho National Party.
* A delegation of the All Japan Harbour Workers Union (Zenkowan) headed by Kamezaki Toshiro, Vice Chairman of its central executive committee.
* Helmut Konrad, Professor of the Graz University of Austria.
* A Romanian government trade delegation headed by Paula Preoteasa, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Sep. 23

* A delagation of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives of Poland headed by Chairman Pekliski Franciszek.
* A delegation of the All Union Industrial Artists of the USSR headed by Vladimir Sidorenko.
* A delegation of the Orbis Press Agency of Czechoslovakia headed by Vit Suchi, Director of the Central Editing Department of the agency.
* A delegation of the Sofia City Youth Communist League of Bulgaria headed by Secretary Veska Lyubenova Ilieva.

Sep. 24

* Zbigniew Michalek, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party, and his entourage.
* Newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary A.J.M. Enayetllah Khan of Bangladesh to Korea.
* Newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Yusuf Hassan Ibrahim of Somalia to Korea.
* Newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Octavio Neto Valerio of Portugal to Korea.
* A delegation of the Bimeh Insurance Company of Iran headed by Managing Director Amir Sadeghi Neshat.
* A delegation of the National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria headed by R.O. Afilaka to the International Seminer on the Aviation and Engineering Insurance.
* A delegation of the Trade Unions of Agriculture and Foodstuff of Romania headed by Secretary Monia Ion, President of the Fita Francesco Gnechi-Ruscone.
* A delegation of scholars of the Asian Economic Institute of Japan headed by Department Director Shimakura Tamio of the institute.

Sep. 26

* A delegation of General Company of Book Import and Export of China headed by Deputy General Manager Li Dachuan.

Sep. 27

* H. Harmoko, Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Council for Coordination of Information of the Non-aligned Countries and Information Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, and his party.
* A delegation of the Communist Party of India headed by C. Rajeshwara Rao, General Secretary.
* The Ballet Troupe of the Dresden State Opera Theatre of the German Democratic Republic headed by Echart Kroplin.
* Hans Klecatsky, Director General of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, and his party.
* A delegation of the Yugoslav paper Komunist, the organ of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Editor-in-Chief Vlakio Krivokapic.

Sep. 30

* A delegation of the USSR Ministry of Energy and Electrification headed by Minister Anatoli Maiorets.
* General Secretary of the National Fete Committee of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour Ngaloua jean-Paul.
* A delegation of Leningrad Polytechnical Institute named after M.I. Kalinin of the Soviet Union headed by Director Yu. S. Vasilyev, Sergei Sokhin, Vice Director of the Russian Languages Institute named after Pushkin of the Soviet Union.
* A Syrian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Nadhat Akkach, Director and Chief Editor of the Syrian magazine "Al Sakhafa".
* A delegation of Guayaguil University, Ecuador, for the study of the Juche idea headed by Dean of a faculty Carlos Cassineui Campo Verde.
* A Wiener-Neustadt City friendship delegation of Austria headed by Franz Glatz.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

(Sep. 2–30)

Sep. 2

* A delegation of the Korean National Music Committee headed by Secretary General Kang Yong Hui for a visit to Mongolia and the German Democratic Republic.

Sep. 4

* A delegation of Kunroja headed by Editor-in-Chief Kim Yong Hak to visit Poland.
* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun headed by Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kim Chang Sik to visit Bulgaria.

Sep. 7

* A delegation of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Director Kang Sok Sung for a visit to Hungary.
* A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by Chairman of its central committee Pak Su Dong to visit Bulgaria and Hungary.
* A DPRK Foreign Ministry delegation headed by Vice Minister Kang Sok Ju to attend a consultative meeting of vice ministers of foreign affairs of socialist countries in Cuba.
* A delegation of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Li Nam Pyo, Vice Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, to visit the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Kim Chol Sik, Vice Chairman and Vice President of the Academy of Social Science, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

(Continued on page 7)

Sketches from the Koguryo Mural Paintings

By Kim Han Mun

5. Woman in Five-coloured Brocade

"Mistress" (from Susan-ri Tumulus)

(Continued from the previous issue)

6) "Mistress" (from Susan-ri Tumulus)

Far away from Anak Tumulus No. 2, which contains the picture of the "Flying Fairy", the Susan-ri Tumulus is located to the northwest of Pyongyang.

The tumulus is believed to have been built in almost the same period as the Anak Tumulus or before the Anak Tumulus was built. There are also portraits as excellent as in Anak, each of them different in painting style though they have many features in common such as delicate lines and rich colouring.

These portraits of Susan-ri show well the development of Koguryo mural paintings and the scope of Koguryo painters. The clothes, appearances and expressions in the portraits, which are drawn distinctively according to each social status, help us understand the customs and dresses of the period.

In the upper part of the eastern wall, there is a picture of a circus and the deceased master watching it. He is drawn bigger than other figures.

This picture (above) shows a mistress standing still, watching the master behind him. Her brown eyes, her slender eyebrows and remarkable double eyelids are very bright and clear. Also, her well-brushed cheeks and well-shaped lips are charming.

Look closely at her black robe tinged with purple, and you can find a pattern of red circles overlapping each other and a fine arabesque weave. This is a surprisingly delicate work.

In those days, Koguryo ladies regarded brocaded silk as the best cloth. One that she wears must be made of it. Her picture, therefore, represents the ladies of Koguryo.

Her skirt is called a Setton Chima (coloured skirt), and is coloured white, yellow, pink and red. Modern Korean women still wear Setton Chogoris and Chimas. And women in the picture of the Takamatsuzuka Tumulus in Japan wear them, too.

Looking at those excellent pictures drawn 1,300 years ago, I felt the spirit and passion of the ancient painters and was impressed by their sincere and earnest postures as painters.

(To be continued)

"Master Conductor of the East"

Young prize-winner conducts an orchestra.

Kim Il Jin, conductor of the Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK, placed second at the 8th International Karajan Contest of Conductors held in West Berlin in September, with no one winning the first prize.

The contest, well known for discovering talented conductors, is sponsored by the world-famous conductor Herbert von Karajan.

He is a maestro and a life-time senior conductor of the West Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, one of the first-class orchestras of the world. The contest is the most authoritative and popular of all other international contests for conductors which number more than ten. Prize winners at the contest are given prizes by Karajan himself.

It was a debut for this 29-year-old conductor at the Karajan contest. After he went through three preliminaries, three (one each from DPRK, USSR and USA) were nominated for the finals.

In the finals, he was to conduct the third and fourth movements of Chaikovsky's Symphony No. 6 "Pathetic". But as a conductor who performed before him couldn't conduct well, Karajan proposed that Kim Il Jin conduct the first and second movements. Surprised at the unexpected proposal, however, he gave a confident, precise and wonderful conduct to it. Then Karajan, so moved, unprecedentedly took his hands and praised him, saying, "Outstanding!!", "I was satisfied", "You conduct excellently" and such. In this way the young Korean was chosen as the best conductor at the contests.

"Tages Spiegel", a famous West German newspaper, said on Sept. 28 in an article titled "Before the Gateway to the International Arena", "If it is decided to choose a first prize winner again, it should be awarded to Kim Il Jin. . . .Kim Il Jin will surely be known to the world even without getting Karajan's gold medal."

(Continued from page 3)

and fraternal relationship of sincerely supporting and cooperating with each other. The relations between Korea and Yugoslavia must continue to develop constantly on this principle and be diversified in many fields including economic cooperation.

Our party and people which highly value their friendship and unity with the Yugoslav people will make every effort to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Yugoslavia.

I should like to take this opportunity to send my warm greetings to the Yugolav people and wish the communists and people of Yugoslavia greater successes in their endeavours to implement the decisions of the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

(Continued from page 6)

Sep. 10

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Deputy General Director Hong Hyon Jong for a visit to China.
* A delegation of the Korean International Insurance Company headed by President Paek Myong Ron for a visit to China.

Sep. 11

* A party workers holiday group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Hyon Su, member, and First Vice Chairman of the Control Committee, of the WPK Central Committee, for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hyon Jun Guk, member, and First Vice Director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, for a visit to Cuba.
* A Korean writers delegation headed by Sok Yun Gi, Head of the April 15 Literary Production for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of Pictorial Korea headed by Han Bom Jik, Deputy Director of the General Foreign Languages Publishing House and Editor-in-Chief of the pictorial for a visit to China.

Sep. 12

* A delegation of the Kim Hyong Jik University of Education headed by Rector Choe Gun Sun, for a visit to China.

Sep. 14

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Secretary of the WPK Central Committee Hwang Jang Yop for a visit to Tunisia and Algeria.
* The Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe headed by Kim Si Bom Director of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, for a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Malta.
* A delegation of the League of Agricultural Working People of Korea headed by Cho Jang Sin, Vice Chairman of its central committee, for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

Sep. 18

* A delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences headed by Vice President Sin Mun Gyu to attend the 14th meeting of representatives of the academies of sciences of socialist countries scheduled in Poland.
* A delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by Vice Chairman An Bong Gi for a visit to the Soviet Union to attend the third all-round talks between Korean and Soviet planning bodies.

Sep. 24

* A delegation of the Korean Union of Architects headed by Pae Dal Jun, Vice Chairman of the State Construction Commission and Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the union, for a visit to Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Sep. 25

* Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and his party for a visit to Finland.
* A navy friendship delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Senior Vice Admiral Kim Il Chol, Commander of the Navy of KPA, for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by Vice Chairman Han Guk Gyong for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

Sep. 30

* A friendship visiting group of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Yong Son, Vice Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee for a visit to China.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and For. Countries

(Sep. 8–30)

Sep. 8

* An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Burkina Faso was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 16

* A 1985-1986 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socilaist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 20

* A 1986-90 plan for cooperation between the foreign ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 30

* An agreement on cooperation in the information field between the Information Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Indonesia was signed in Pyongyang.
* A protocol on cooperation between the General Foreign Languages Publishing House of Korea and Orbis Press Agency of Czechoslovakia was signed in Pyongyang.
* A 1986 plan for exchange in sports between the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of the People's Republic of China.

(KCNA)

South Korea, the Bankers' Pet: Economist

The Economist in its October 5 issue carried an article under the title "South Korea, the bankers' pet", revealing economic-structural defects of south Korea, which is drastically increasing its foreign debts year after year.

"South Korea is suffering more from disappointed ambitions than real economic hurt", says the British economic magazine.

Follow excerpts from the article:

South Korea is suffering more from disappointed ambitions than real economic hurt. Its gnp is heading for 5% growth this year, down from the 7% growth originally forecast. The current account of its balance of payments is likely to repeat last year's deficit of around $1.2 billion, not to fall to $500m-700m as the government had hoped.

Along with the three other usually fast-growing "dragons" of Asia—Hongkong, Singapore and Taiwan—South Korea's economy depends heavily on America. This year's shift in America from boom to bumpier growth is hurting all the dragons. In the first seven months of 1985, Korea's total exports stopped growing while its shipments to America fell 26%.

Yet Korea's slump cannot all be blamed on America. Japan, after all, is still increasing its exports to America, albeit at a slower rate. South Korea has another handicap. Its exports and economic growth are based on a narrow range of products. Nearly half of its exports are from three sectors: shipbuilding, textiles and shoes.

In the first half of this year, Korea's ship exports fell 24% from a year earlier; its textile exports 5%; its shoe exports 6%. And construction projects in the Middle East and Asia, another big source of profits, are drying up. The construction industry's receipts from abroad fell by 40% in the first seven months of 1985 from a year earlier.

The coincidence of slower growth in America and this switch in industrial emphasis is squeezing Korea. So far, the squeeze looks only temporary.

In 1980, South Korea had a terrible year. Political unrest, a failed grain harvest, over-ambitious investments and rapid inflation sent the economy crashing. Real gnp fell by 5%, inflation reached 35% in the year, and the current-account deficit reached 9% of gnp. By 1982, Korea's foreign debt stood at $37 billion, about 34% of it short-term.

Recovery was uncomfortable. Korean bureaucrats persuaded the country's military rulers that international competitiveness demanded low inflation. Annual growth in the money supply was throttled back from 26% in 1980-82 to 11% by 1984. The public-sector deficit was cut from 4.5% of gnp in 1982 to 1.4% in 1983 by raising indirect taxes, imposing a 5% tariff on imported oil and trimming some government expenditures.

Debt is on everybody's mind for the annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank in Seoul, the capital of the developing world's fourth-largest debtor. Some delegates worry that their host's economy spells trouble for its foreign creditors. They should stay calm, for now.

South Korea's policy-makers now worry more about slowing growth than rising prices. Inflation is still minimal. In response to domestic pressure, the government has announced some reflationary measures to help the construction industry, but nothing wild.

South Korea has several weaknesses, some of them the result of its dynamism. Its big firms tend to rush together into the same new industry, helped by cheap loans from the government. When they choose the right sector, these big firms are also Korea's strength. But they deprive the rest of industry of capital, and their herd instinct ensures that Korea's range of exports stays narrow. The government is trying to change this, by breeding more small firms and allowing them fairer access to bank borrowing.

Seoul in Serious Economic Trend: Paper

"Real economic expansion has been nose-diving", said a Washington Post article carried on October 23 by The Japan Times, an English daily published in Japan.

Noting the U.S.'s economic stagnation accelerating Seoul's economic decline, the story entitled "South Korea Grapples With Serious Decline in Economic Trend", quoted general manager of the Seoul branch of the Security Pacific National Bank as saying, "If the United States drags, you can figure in two months you're going to see the Korean economy drop."

Here are excerpts from the story:

They are not the sort of results that usually confront the technocrats who manage the perpetural-motion economy in South Korea: exports down, investment down, overall economic expansion down.

To their dismay, these numbers have been appearing month after month in the ledgers in Seoul this year, symptoms of South Korea's most serious stumble since 1980 in its two-decade-old race toward industrialization.

Stagnation in varying degrees also is washing over the other three of the so-called NICs, the high-growth, "newly industrialized countries" of East Asia: Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

In each of these export-oriented economies, a slowdown in purchases by the affluent countries, particularly the United States, plays a role.

The experience has given Korean planners added appreciation of the fragility of their entire development strategy, which has run up the world's fourth-largest foreign debt, about $45 billion.

The past months' events also have brought new concern — and some anger — over legislation before Congress that would take another big slice from South Korea's exports.

The aim in Washington is to cut imports and reduce the U.S. trade deficit with South Korea, which reached about $2.5 billion in the first nine months of this year.

South Koreans say their government is trying to cut the deficit on its own. "The U.S. administration should be careful not to push someone who is doing his best, " said Dr. Koo Bohn Young, senior counselor to the deputy prime minister.

Growth halted suddenly in 1980 — GNP actually contracted by 5 percent — due to the second oil shock and political turmoil that followed the assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

Expansion Nose-Dives

Real economic expansion has been nose-diving since it registered almost 13 percent in the first quarter of 1984. By the second quarter of this year, it was down to 2.7 percent, but it was growth nonetheless.

Figures for 1985 through July show exports contracted by about 3.5 percent from that period in the previous year. Most analysts blame most of the growth slowdown on these figures. This economy depends on exports for about 35 percent of GNP, with the United States as the largest market.

"If the United States drags, you can figure in two months you're going to see the Korean economy drop," said Samuel A. Clark, general manager of the Seoul branch of Security Pacific National Bank.

The experience has given Korean planners added appreciation of the fragility of their entire development strategy, which has run up the world's fourth-largest foreign debt, about $45 billion.

Growth in the United States has dropped from 10 percent to 2 percent. That has hit a wide range of products in which the Koreans specialize. In the first seven months of 1985, exports of electronics were down by 5 percent, shoes by 2 percent, ships by 24 percent, light industrial goods by 5 percent.

In addition, new construction deals in the Middle East, a multibillion-dollar business for Korean-based companies, continue to fall off as the low price of oil leaves many countries there strapped for cash. Payments on old deals also are delayed.

Investment at home fell off, too, as people with money lost a bit of their usual robust confidence in the economy, which has evolved into a $81-billion-a-year operation.

President Chun Doo Hwan has relied on growth to build his country's image in the world's eye and his own among South Korea's 40 million people. Lately, however, his government has had the uncomfortable feeling of being on the defensive.

The public, newspaper writers and politicians have become more aware of the enormity of their country's debt and have spoken out. The fact that most of it is owed to foreign lenders strikes a raw nerve among nationalists.

The government has responded with a collection of pump-priming efforts. It has devalued the local currency, the won, against the dollar to stimulate exports. It has begun moving on tax and budget measures to prop up the construction industry and create jobs.

It also has applied some austerity measures to rein growth of foreign debt, which continues to creep upward despite the slowdown.

But many Koreans, in fact, are more concerned about the size of the debt than are the banks it is owed to.

Imports have fallen as well as exports, meaning balance-of-payments figures are about the same.

EDITORIAL

U.S. Must Show Sincere Attitude to "Korea-U.S. Talks for Disarmament"

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making every effort to settle the Korean question peacefully. We can say that "Korea-U.S. talks for disarmament" recently held is part of its efforts in this direction.

The DPRK government has consistently maintained that the Korean Armistice Agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement and the present state of temporal armistice be turned into a state of firm peace. As part of its endeavours for it, Pyongyang suggested a proposal to hold tripartite talks to the U.S. and the south Korean authorities in January last year. But the Reagan administration doesn't accept Pyongyang's proposal on some pretext or another.

In this situation, the north Korean side put forward a "proposal for security in and withdrawal of arms from the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission" at a MAC meeting on July 29. The proposal includes the following points: to destroy all the military setups and posts in the MAC headquarters area, to completely clear them of heavy and automatic weapons, to sharply reduce the number of guards, and to restrict the weapons carried by the soldiers.

As is clear from the proposal including these 4 items, it aims to greatly contribute toward guaranteeing the security of participants in the ongoing north-south talks and of the armistice supervisory organization, by easing tension and preventing a grave clash incident in the area.

The U.S. side of the MAC sent a letter to the Korean side in September in reply to the proposal, said that it "evaluates the proposal as 'an active sign' of easing tension." This led to the 475th meeting of the secretaries of the MAC held at Panmunjom on Oct. 14.

At the meeting, the U.S. side refused to accept the Korean side's proposal. It suggested to introduce an original "mutual inspection" system in the joint security area. So, the meeting produced no tangible result.

For over 30 years from the Korean armistice up to the present, hundreds of meetings and secretaries' meetings of the MAC were held. But a meeting of such a nature was held for the first time. It was indeed a substantial "talk for disarmament," though on a small scale.

It may be natural to think that over 30-year-long mistrust and conflicts between Korea and U.S. will not be removed and both sides cannot reach an agreement through only one meeting. However, if differences are narrowed down and sincere efforts are accumulated, they will surely be able to reach an agreement.

Though it is a "disarmament meeting" in the extremely limited area of Panmunjom, its significance will be extremely great if it bears fruit.

It will open the way to solve the Korean question peacefully and give a favorable effect on the ongoing north-south talks.

If the United States is really interested in the peaceful settlement of the Korean problem, it should meet us with a sincere attitude for an earlier success of the "Korea-U.S. disarmament meeting" begun with much effort.

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